

HEAT WAVE IS MARKED BY UNUSUALLY LOW DEATH RATE.

Absence of Humidity, or Moisture in the Atmosphere, Responsible for This Condition—General Health of the City at a High Standard—And—How to Avoid Prostration—Method of Reviving Heat Victims.

Absence of moisture from the great heat wave sweeping over the city accounts for a remarkably low death rate. A corresponding degree of humidity would have overwhelmed the hospitals and made the recovery of the army of the sick extremely doubtful.

A striking feature of the drought is that the general health of St. Louis has been at such a high standard. Physicians of the City Hospital staff say that the practice of their profession has decreased 50 per cent since the visitation of the withering drought.

Humidity brings disease and withering. None of these dreaded conditions have plagued the city during this, the longest and hottest period in its history.

Active Weather Forecaster Eugene E. Spencer finds from the record of the drought that at no time within its torrid sway of a month has the atmosphere been charged with more than 20 per cent of moisture, which is incomparably below that of any similar heat conditions observed by the local weather bureau since its foundation.

The dry and blistering heat of Arizona and New Mexico has been felt here in all of its white intensity. Every breath of air is heavy with furnace vapor. No relief has been found on street cars and other vehicles that make a circulation of their own. The skin exposed to these burning blasts has been scorched in the glare.

EVERY HALF HOUR BROUGHT NEW VICTIM.
The effects of this strange contrast to the traditional St. Louis summer filled the heat prostration pavilion at the City Hospital yesterday afternoon with victims, who began arriving at 1 o'clock in all stages of consciousness. There was no break in these arrivals up to 6 o'clock. Every half hour brought a new victim. Between 2 and 4 o'clock they were received at the rate of one every fifteen minutes.

TWENTY CASES RECEIVED BEFORE 4 O'CLOCK.
Doctor Julian A. Gehring, in charge of the heat ward, has been almost prostrated for two days by the incessant demands upon him. He has had to use every remedy in his arsenal, but the patients have not responded. He has been required to pull the thirty persons under his charge through to recovery. Very few cases have been lost since the first patient was received.

"What I have dreaded since the heat wave overwhelmed us," said Doctor Gehring, "is a rise in the humidity. Our experience has taught us that heat prostrations are on the advance whenever the presence of moisture in the atmosphere keeps pace with the temperature. I feel justified in saying that the hospital would not have held all the heat victims if we had undergone the usual hot mid-heat that is felt here every summer."

"St. Louis has been lucky. It has been hot, but the dangerous element has been missing. These heat victims are on the advance whenever the average health now if they had let alcohol alone. Nearly every case I have received this afternoon had its origin in a saloon. The class of patients shows that persons who order their habits on an intelligent plan escape heat prostration."

The hospital gang cleaned four times and the overworked physician turned to a new arrival. The victim was led to the heat pavilion in the hospital court. He was stupor-stricken, his face was ashen, and his limbs were rigid. Doctor Gehring applied his little glass thermometer. "This man's temperature is 106 degrees at this moment," he remarked. "The thermometer had fallen a porcelain bath tub with blocks of ice. The man, whose blood was as near boiling as that of a human being ever gets, was lying on the floor, his head under a blanket, and his arms outstretched. He was lifted into the ice water."

HOW THE PATIENTS TAKE ARCTIC PLUNGE.
At the plunge he shrieked. The shock was so great that a momentary collapse caused him to sink peacefully into the arctic water. A staying hand held his head above the surface. Another block of ice was applied to the back of the skull, and his slight thermometer was dipped beneath the chin. The skin and held firmly against the victim's skin. Attendants relieved one another at this duty. The patient was kept in the water numb, and was beaten back into life by their fellow-workers. The cooling process was continued until the glass read 102 degrees.

"Out of the water," shouted the physician, as the gang changed with the news of another approach. The last patient was removed from the tub and placed on a bed. His benumbed legs sank beneath him, and

he was carried to a waiting cot, where chill after chill shook his frame. The entire was as cold as though he had been in a vat of hot lead. Nothing but a sheet was thrown over him, and the thermometer was applied again for the purpose of watching his temperature.

Two minutes later it had soared to 105. He was covered back to the ice bath. The second immersion seemed to be feared by the victim more than the first. He begged that he be excused from the experience. City Hospital measures are drastic. Without ceremony the patient was splashed into the water and scattered the laborers over the sides of the tub. Down went the thermometer with a lofty tumble in a few minutes. The patient fell, exhausted, upon his couch and passed quietly into the hopeful slumber of relaxation.

ONE PATIENT WITH TEMPERATURE 110.
Doctor Gehring wiped the perspiration from his brow and told of a recent case where the victim dropped to the sidewalk in front of Lemp's Brewery, overcome with 110 degrees of blood temperature. He was unconscious when he went into the ice bath. At the safety point he was removed and assigned to a cot. The blood cooled so rapidly that the temperature lowered to 102 degrees. Only the most vigorous work with hot-water bags at the feet and ice bags at the head brought the heat of the blood back to 100 degrees, when he was pronounced out of danger. He left the hospital the following morning.

"Few persons have commented on the quality of the heat that St. Louis has been subjected to during this spell," said Acting Assistant Weather Forecaster Spencer. "Such a type of heat was never known in St. Louis before. We have had droughts before, but not such dry ones. Down in Mexico and the States and Territories of the southwestern part of the United States, where the climate is dry, this sort of weather is unusual."

"And it will be observed from our mortality record that the general health of these communities is very good during their summer. Beyond the discomfort of being baked, St. Louisians have reason to congratulate themselves that no rains fell which were succeeded by a repetition of the drought conditions."

ILLINOIS.
Springfield, Ill., July 22.—To-day was another record-breaker in weather conditions throughout the central portion of Illinois. For two and one-half hours this afternoon the thermometer in the local station of the United States Weather Bureau stood at 104.6 degrees higher than the highest mark of yesterday, which broke all former records.

CONQUERING NEAR TOLUCA.
Toluca, Mex., July 22.—The corn has never suffered here until to-day. The heat is causing the leaves on the trees to wither and fall off.

INTENSE HEAT AT LITCHFIELD.
Litchfield, Ill., July 22.—The heat yesterday and to-day has been the most intense of the season.

HIGHEST RECORD FOR DES MOINES.
Des Moines, Ia., July 22.—The Government thermometer registered 109 degrees here at 3:30 this afternoon, the highest official record in the history of Des Moines. Two deaths from the heat and numerous prostrations were reported to-day.

SIXTY MILITAMEN PROSTRATED.
The city of Des Moines, July 22.—This was the hottest day on record in Indianapolis. The official record was 106 at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. At the same hour thermometers along the business section of the city registered 108 and 112. There were two deaths and three prostrations from heat.

At the camp of the Indiana National Guard all drills were suspended. Sixty men were overcome during the day, and all rapidly recovered with the exception of seven, who are in the brigade hospital. Many animals are stricken to-day, and livestock are refusing to take food.

EXCESSIVELY HOT AT FAYETTE.
Fayette, Mo., July 22.—The day was excessively hot, the thermometer registering 114 in the shade.

NORTH TEXAS PIONEER DIES.
Bonham, Tex., July 22.—Mrs. Louisa Lovelace died last night and was buried to-day. Mrs. Lovelace had resided in this county since 1852 and was one of the oldest settlers in North Texas.

The temperature ranged between 90 and 100 degrees, including New York, New Orleans and Salt Lake.

In many instances Southern cities experienced a "heat" temperature. In places in the extreme northern portions of the country, at Galveston the highest point reached was 90 degrees. At that point rain fell to a depth of 3.6 inches. At Palmyra, Mo., 12 inches of rain fell. Besides these places, light rains were reported from Memphis, Little Rock and Santa Fe. The balance of the map shows that the drought was unbroken. The rain which fell in Texas was accompanied by thunder and high winds.

There was a slight trace of rain in parts of St. Louis about 2:30 p. m. Only a few drops fell, however, and in the downtown district there was not even a sign of moisture.

The area of highest barometric pressure covers the upper lake region, and the area of lowest pressure is central over Eastern Montana. Secondary areas of pressure, moderately high, are present over the North Pacific and South Atlantic coasts.

The last twenty-four hours has been a record-breaking period for temperatures for the Central Mississippi Valley.

Mr. Spencer believes that the indications are for continued hot weather, but the probabilities are that the mercury will not again reach 107 before the heat is broken.

TO AVOID HEAT PROSTRATION.
By Doctor Louis H. Spencer, Asst. Supt. City Hospital.

Let intoxicants alone. Alcohol brings 55 per cent of the so-called heat victims to the hospital. Do not blame the sun. It never killed any person who had not abused himself by drinking to excess.

Sleep is the greatest enemy of over-heated blood. Take your usual eight hours' rest. The tippler remains abroad at night, putting his system in condition for sunrise next day.

If it is too hot to sleep, just lie on your bed and toss the night through. Your physical nature is getting relaxation.

But what your stomach craves. Do not get flabby in the summertime. Do not diet. You will put your mentality in condition for an easy conquest by heat. This is presupposing that you are not a gourmand.

Dress lightly. Coats make one fretful. There is too much weight in them for the work of the summer. Wear clothing that permits a free circulation of air. Material that absorbs the perspiration worn next the skin keeps one in a tolerant frame of mind.

These are the four principles of defense against that boiling of the blood which is so dangerous to life and health.

CONQUERING SEASTROKE.
By Doctor Julian A. Gehring, Heat Ward, City Hospital.

Ice-water baths, varying between 60 and 42 degrees, are the best cure for heat prostration. The semiconscious or unconscious patient is immersed in a tub or water full of floating ice.

Ice is held to the head. A temperature thermometer is kept under water close to the vital parts of the victim. From time to time it is removed and read by the attending physician. When the temperature of a victim who has arrived with his blood boiling at 108 degrees has fallen to 102 or 101 degrees, he is removed from the tub and laid on a cot near by.

Here he is seized with a type of chill. Very frequently the temperature sinks from the shock to 95 degrees. Then ice bags are placed at the base of the brain and hot-water bags are kept at the feet. The action resulting from this treatment is to draw the heated blood from the brain and distribute it in the lower portions of the body.

Often after being removed from the ice bath the treacherous blood mounts to a high temperature again. As soon as this feature of the case is discovered the patient is placed in the ice bath and kept there until it is reduced once more.

The highest temperature encountered in any patient has been 110 degrees. Recovery from such a condition has been more rapid than in cases where the temperature registered 102 on arrival at the hospital.

DOCTOR JULIAN A. GEHRUNG Treating Victims of Heat Prostration at the City Hospital.

Men, women and children all over St. Louis succumbed to the heat yesterday. Several of the prostrations resulted fatally, and in some cases the victims were dead when found.

All classes suffered, but laborers whose work exposed them to the sun's rays seemed to be most readily affected. Surprise was expressed by many that the number of fatalities did not run up into the scores, with the temperature above the 100 mark for so long, but this was accounted for by the fact that the air contained very little moisture, and the heat was not of the "sticky" variety that kills most quickly.

List of the Dead.
Thomas Wilson, 70 years old, of No. 2233 O'Fallon street.
George Heubler, employed in the dairy of Frank Hunt at No. 241 Cote Brillante avenue.
James Pratt, the 11-day-old son of Mrs. Jennie Pratt, No. 1817 1/2 Franklin avenue.
George Plais, a laborer, 19 years old, No. 1209 South Second street.

David Gavin, 24 years old, a teamster, No. 2841 North Spring street.
Bernard Weisling, a laborer, living at No. 284 North Fourteenth street, who was overcome by the heat while sitting on a bench in O'Fallon park.
George Smith, a dishwasher in Heron's coffee house, No. 611 Morgan street.

Prostrations Reported.
John Eckrich, a teamster, living at No. 140 Cherokee street; not serious.

EIGHT DEATHS AND MANY PROSTRATIONS FROM HEAT.



DOCTOR JULIAN A. GEHRUNG Treating Victims of Heat Prostration at the City Hospital.

John H. O'Brien, a laborer, who recently came to St. Louis from Pacific, Mo.; will recover.
Mrs. Dora Schramm of No. 1142 North Eleventh street.
Henry Reinhardt, 60 years old, a shoemaker, No. 60 Aubert place; not serious.
Frank Herndon, found unconscious at Twelfth and Olive streets; serious.
Julius Bell, aged 73, employed at the Union Dairy Jefferson and Washington avenues; serious.

August Will, aged 82, of No. 1717 South Second street; serious.
Patrick Quinn, aged 41, laborer, living at No. 234 Papp street; not serious.
Henry Huchter, aged 32, a teamster, living at No. 2022 North Broadway; not serious.

August Will, aged 82, of No. 3501 Olive street; not serious.
George Allison of No. 1531 Carr street; not serious.
Austin Maroney, 38 years of age, a cook at the Southern Hotel; not serious.
Paul Gabrielle, 65 years old, a cook at Matthew Weiss's luncheon, No. 313 Locust street; not serious.

J. W. O'Brien of Kirkwood, Mo.; not serious.
Mary Schleussler, 31 years of age, living at No. 900 Lynch street; serious.
O. H. Mohrmann, 41 years of age, a painter, living at No. 1467 Franklin avenue; serious.

Andrew Robinson, aged 54, a laborer, living at No. 1296 Chestnut street; serious.
Emily Strahler, aged 52, of No. 215 De Kalb street; not serious.
Henry Frohoff, 30 years old, watchman at the Wabash crossing, Second and Salisbury streets, living at No. 523 North Eleventh street; not serious.

GOVERNOR SAVAGE CALLS FOR PRAYER.
Nebraska's Chief Executive Sets Next Friday as a Day for Fasting and Prayer.

In Spite of a Falling Market, Receipts at Kansas City Are Unprecedented.

RESPONSE TO PUBLIC CLAMOR.
Waited to See Whether Missouri's Prayers Would Prove Effective—Farmers Declare the Day Set Is Much Too Far Off.

COMMISSION MEN ADVISE FARMERS TO HOLD ON TO THEIR STOCK IF THEY POSSIBLY CAN—NOT ENOUGH CARS AVAILABLE.

SCARCITY OF WATER AND FEED.
Commission Men Advise Farmers to Hold On to Their Stock if They Possibly Can—Not Enough Cars Available.

MARKETS FALL ON PRICE.
Under to-day's heavy receipts the market fell off 50 cents per 100. The outlook is blue. Commission men are to-night telegraphing hog customers to hold on if they can possibly hold water for their cattle, but the difficulty is there is no grass. Water may be found, or water holes filled by a rain or two, but the earth is parched to a cruel degree.

Hogs showed 23 per cent increase in number over the corresponding day last year, but while the feeders are anxious to sell, for the reason they have no corn to give them, the weather is so hot they are afraid of the death loss in transit. Fat hogs require careful handling, and nothing fluctuates so rapidly as a frightened hog market. Sheep men report herds as standing up under the weather conditions better than other lines, this doubtless due to the close foraging of the sheep.

MACHINISTS' STRIKE CALLED OFF.
St. Vincent de Paul did not he personally off. Every machinist in the city went on a strike for a nine-hour day and ten hours pay nine weeks ago. A few were granted their demand, but the others go back on the old basis.

PARTS OF MISSOURI BLESSED WITH RAIN.

Clouds Break in the Western Portion of the State and a Downpour Follows.

APPEARS TO BE VERY GENERAL.

Kansas City Gets a Wetting, While Pettis and Benton Counties Receive a Real Drenching—Showers at Other Points.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Kansas City, July 22.—Rain began falling here at 11 o'clock, and at midnight the indications, as gathered from the electrical display, are that the storm is general. From Sedalia comes news of a drenching of every part of Pettis County, Benton County, too, has copious rains, and, according to the dispatcher's office of the M., K. & T. R. R., the storm struck north as far as Warsaw. There was every indication in Kansas City throughout the day that there would be a rainfall soon, but similar and as good indications had gone for nothing earlier in the drought.

In the southeastern part of the city the fall was substantial, though a few parts got nothing but dust from the storm. Rain is falling in Leavenworth.

IN LINN COUNTY.
REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Linneus, Mo., July 22.—The first rain that has fallen in this vicinity since June 30 fell east and north of here to-day. It was a light shower, but has encouraged the people to look for more.

IN BENTON COUNTY.
REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Warsaw, Mo., July 22.—There was an electrical storm here to-night, accompanied by a heavy wind, followed by a good rain throughout Benton County.

IN MILLER COUNTY.
REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Olean, Mo., July 22.—Thunder showers were reported south of here to-night. They were local in character and did not extend this far.

IN CARROLL COUNTY.
REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Carrollton, Mo., July 22.—A good rain began here to-night at 10 o'clock. It appears to be general.

IN RANDOLPH COUNTY.
REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Moberly, Mo., July 22.—The Christian people held union prayer service for rain last night. This afternoon the intense heat was partially relieved by a light shower, and there is a threatening sky to-night.

IN PETTIS COUNTY.
REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Sedalia, Mo., July 22.—All parts of Pettis County were drenched with a heavy downpour of rain this evening to-night.

The heaviest portions of the storm swept from east to west over the southern portion of the county and the northern part of Benton County.

Heavy rainstorms are reported to-night along the line of the M., K. & T. Railway as far north as Fayette. The conditions are favorable for a long rain, which is most desired by the farmers of Central Missouri.

IN JASPER COUNTY.
REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Joplin, Mo., July 22.—At 5 o'clock this evening rain began falling here and this section of Jasper County recorded a good soaking.

ARIZONA GETS GOOD RAINS.
Phoenix, Ariz., July 22.—Great rainstorms have occurred in the past forty-eight hours in the mountains north and east of Phoenix. The rain came first in time to save the cattle and sheep ranges and to stop a number of large forest fires in the San Francisco and Mogollon Mountains. The Gila River is out of its banks and is putting water on the Indian reservation in time to prevent much suffering from drought.

Rain in Arkansas.
REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Fort Smith, Ark., July 22.—A heavy rain fell for thirty minutes to-day, following a day of great heat. The temperature was wonderfully cooler and crops will be greatly benefited.

SEVERAL STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.
REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Fort Worth, Tex., July 22.—A dispatch from Gatesville, Coryell county, tells of a fatal accident to a party of pleasure seekers between the place and Hamilton yesterday. A thunderstorm caught a party of young people near Hamilton. Some of the party sought shelter under a tree. It was struck by lightning and Grover Hamilton, aged 18, and Morgan, who says he personally saw the lightning, were killed. The younger brother of Grover Hamilton was also struck, but it is believed he will recover.

IN SIX LONG HOURS.
Sylvan Grove, Kas., July 22.—The heat yesterday was terrible. The thermometer registered 111 from 10 until 4 o'clock. This morning at 4 o'clock it registered 108. The drought still continues, with no signs of abatement.

INQUIRY INTO REPORT OF CHIL'S MIRACULOUS CURE.

Pastor of St. Vincent de Paul's Church Makes Effort to Learn Identity of Child and Mother—Father Hueber Is Jubilant.

The priests of St. Vincent de Paul's Parish are still looking for the child whose eyesight, it is reported, was miraculously given to it Sunday afternoon by touching a bone from the body of St. Vincent de Paul. They are confident the child and its mother, who disappeared with it so quickly after the occurrence, will be found in a few days. It is hardly probable, they think, that the mother can conceal her joy from her friends. Realizing that her child, which had been blind from birth, could see, the priests say, she was so excited that she fled precipitately before any one could ascertain her name and address.

St. Vincent de Paul's Catholic Church is situated in the midst of a large parish. Father Hueber is acquainted with all the members of the parish. From the description given him of the woman and child by Father Asmus, who says he personally saw the miracle, Father Hueber is certain the mother is not a member of his parish, but a stranger, who, knowing the relic would be passed, brought her blind child in the hope that its blindness might be cured.

"The mother acted strangely," says Father Asmus. "The instant she learned that her child could see, she made a joyful exclamation, then ran quickly from the church. It was warm, and we were trying to hurry our service a little to relieve the people, and for this reason I did not run immediately after her. Later, I looked for her, but she had disappeared. I certainly believe a miracle was performed."

Father Hueber is overjoyed at the occurrence, not only because the child can see, but because its sight was given it in the presence of so many, which, he says, will have a great tendency to strengthen faith in prayer. He says:

"I attribute the miracle solely to the mother's great faith. I am sure she had prayed earnestly and long."

St. Vincent de Paul died in 1665, 90 years off. Every machinist in the city went on a strike for a nine-hour day and ten hours pay nine weeks ago. A few were granted their demand, but the others go back on the old basis.

Receptacle in which the relic of St. Vincent de Paul is kept at St. Vincent de Paul's Church.

In 1791 the Communists of France, in trying to overthrow the church, made an effort to destroy the caskets and remains of all priests. St. Vincent de Paul's casket was taken to the residence of an American, being in some official capacity in France. Here the sacred remains were hidden under the floor of a room. St. Vincent de Paul's Church in St. Louis was established in 1832. St. Vincent de Paul was noted particularly for his charitable work.

Women as Well as Men Are Made Miserable by Kidney Trouble.

Kidney trouble presses upon the mind, discourages and lessens ambition; beauty, vigor and cheerfulness soon disappear when the kidneys are out of order or diseased.

Kidney trouble has become so prevalent that it is not uncommon for a child to be born afflicted with weak kidneys. If the child urinates too often, if the urine scalds the flesh or if, when the child reaches an age when it should be able to control the passage, it is yet afflicted with bed-wetting, depend upon it, the cause of the difficulty is kidney trouble, and the first step should be towards the treatment of this important organ. This unpleasant trouble is due to a diseased condition of the kidneys and bladder and not to a habit as most people suppose.

Women as well as men are made miserable with kidney and bladder trouble, and both need the same great remedy. The mild and the immediate effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It is sold by druggists, in fifty-cent and one dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling all about it, including many of the thousands of testimonials received from sufferers cured. In writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Birmingham, N. Y., be sure and mention this paper.

ADVANCE IN CORN, OATS AND WHEAT.
Chicago Grain Pits Scene of Great Excitement—Rush to Buy Booms the Market.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Chicago, Ill., July 22.—Corn, oats and wheat advanced sharply on the Board of Trade to-day, price fluctuations at times bordering on the sensational. The pits were crowded to the limit with perspiring brokers, who, sans coats, sans vests, sans collars, shouted themselves hoarse attempting to fill buying orders.

Wheat and oats opened nearly 2 cents higher and corn 2 to 4 cents.

The initial wildness was a good forecast of the day. Buying in all the pits continued with unabated activity to the end.

Grain speculators made a rush to buy as soon as the opening signal started the session.

The withering heat of Sunday had made them fear the worst for the corn and spring wheat crop, coming as it did on top of so much previous damage from a similar cause. Traders were excited in their eagerness to find sellers of the grains that are being destroyed by the blasting sun. Sellers were few and reticent, buyers many and very vociferous, but it took leads of 4 and 5 cents a bushel over Saturday's price of corn to entice those who had it previously bought to part with any.

Excitement in the corn pit was intense, and in oats it was of smaller degree only because the crowd was somewhat less numerous. The rise in price of oats at the immediate opening was from 2 cents to 2 1/2 cents a bushel.

NEBRASKA.
Lincoln, Neb., July 22.—Nebraska was the center of another great caldron of heat to-day. The highest point reached was 104 degrees, at 4 o'clock, almost the equivalent of yesterday. At 6 o'clock this morning, the lowest point in the twenty-four hours, the mercury got as low as 88. The records were broken almost every hour during the morning. It is the 30, the highest temperature ever recorded here. A cloudy sky in the afternoon was all that saved the people from a more blistering heat than ever.

Since July 1 there has been but one day on which the mercury has gone below 90. On ten straight days—from the 8th to the 17th—the maximum never fell below 100. On eight days it was 100 or over. The maximum has been over 100. The worst previous record was in 1890, when 100 was reached on July 10. This year, however, the State show that practically the same temperature was recorded everywhere.

The normal mean for July is 77. For this month the average has been almost 83. Fifteen prostrations, in four of which death is expected, are reported. The falling dead is the harvest of the past twenty-four hours in Lincoln.

III FOR SIX LONG HOURS.
Sylvan Grove, Kas., July 22.—The heat yesterday was terrible. The thermometer registered 111 from 10 until 4 o'clock. This morning at 4 o'clock it registered 108. The drought still continues, with no signs of abatement.

OUTLOOK IS FOR MORE HOT AND DRY WEATHER.

BY E. E. SPENCER.

Observer in Charge of the Local Weather Bureau.

The maximum temperature for St. Louis was probably reached at 1:30 p. m. yesterday, when the mercury registered 107 degrees above zero.

It will continue fair and hot throughout this region, and indications do not give any promise for rain, but it is not likely that the 107 mark will be reached again in the present hot spell.

Springfield, Ill., led the list of hot cities with a maximum temperature of 108 degrees; at Des Moines, Ia., 106 degrees was also reached.

Throughout the United States the intense heat remained practically unbroken, the 100-degree mark being reached at seventeen weather stations. In more than ten stations, including St. Louis, previous records of twenty years were broken. Besides the cities already mentioned, the following were among the hottest: Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Kansas City and Louisville, with a temperature of 106; Cairo, Bismarck, Springfield, Mo., and Omaha, 105; 104 at St. Louis, St. Paul, Denver, Huron and Concordia, Mo., 103 degrees.

At twenty-nine other important stations the temperature ranged between 90 and 100 degrees, including New York, New Orleans and Salt Lake.

In many instances Southern cities experienced a "heat" temperature. In places in the extreme northern portions of the country, at Galveston the highest point reached was 90 degrees. At that point rain fell to a depth of 3.6 inches. At Palmyra, Mo., 12 inches of rain fell. Besides these places, light rains were reported from Memphis, Little Rock and Santa Fe. The balance of the map shows that the drought was unbroken. The rain which fell in Texas was accompanied by thunder and high winds.

There was a slight trace of rain in parts of St. Louis about 2:30 p. m. Only a few drops fell, however, and in the downtown district there was not even a sign of moisture.

The area of highest barometric pressure covers the upper lake region, and the area of lowest pressure is central over Eastern Montana. Secondary areas of pressure, moderately high, are present over the North Pacific and South Atlantic coasts.

TEMPERATURE THE HIGHEST EVER KNOWN IN ST. LOUIS.

The thermometer in the Weather Office in the dome of the Federal building registered 107 degrees above zero at 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the highest temperature ever registered in the history of St. Louis, and vicinity.

At 2 o'clock vapory white clouds gathered over the city, bringing with them a slight trace of rain and checking the upward movement of the mercury, which had been rising steadily since 5 a. m. The mercury dropped to 106 degrees, and at 7 p. m. it registered 104 degrees. E. E. Spencer, observer in charge of the local Weather Bureau, said that but for the cloud bank which drifted over the city the temperature probably would have continued to rise, and that in all likelihood 108 degrees would have been reached before sunset.

The intense heat was felt in every section of the city. Thermometers in various parts of town registered as high as 108 and 109 degrees above zero. In the western and northwestern districts a few large drops of rain fell about 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, but they were dried up almost immediately upon touching the parched ground and heated pavement.

Sunday's maximum temperature of 106 degrees, which had only once been equaled

in the history of the city—August 12, 1881—was exceeded by one point yesterday. The mercury started at 88 degrees at